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The Speech of the Honourable John Gregory, *Esq; Prefident of the Council of* Jamaica, *on the 11th of* March *laft.*

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly.

THE unexpected Loſs of our late Governor has been a general Misfortune to this Country. In the little Time he was with us, he ſhewed us the Proſpect of a happy Adminiſtration, and his Zeal and uncommon Activity (which I fear was a Means of depriving us too ſoon of him) gave us ſtrong Proofs of his real Inclinations to do us Service. The only Returns we can now make him, is to pay ſome Regard to his Memory, by a becoming Tenderneſs and Humanity to his unfortunate Remains.

By this unhappy Accident, the Government is devolved upon me. I am but too ſenſible of the Difficulties which muſt attend it, and how unequal I am to them; ſo that I can have no Hopes of diſcharging this Truſt, but by your Advice and Aſſiſtance.

There are, Gentlemen, many Things well worthy your Conſideration; I ſhall point out ſome few which I judge moſt material, and moſt immediately neceſſary. The reſtoring of Credit, the encouraging White People to come amongſt us, the ſettling the uncultivated Lands, and reducing the rebellious Negroes; theſe Things have been often attempted; but as the Evils remain, the Meaſures muſt either have been miſtaken, or unſucceſsfully purſued. What now gives us moſt Trouble, are the Rebels: We have been willing to flatter ourſelves with ſome Succeſs; but I fear their Numbers have been little leſſened by it. They begin again to be in Motion in ſeveral Places, and in conſiderable Bodies: They have lately done Miſchief, and the Remiſſneſs and Supineſs of the Inhabitants in ſome Places, will but too much encourage them to further Attempts, unleſs ſome immediate Care be taken to prevent them. The building of Barracks will be a very uſeful Precaution; but little Progreſs has been hitherto made in them, and I believe you will think it neceſſary to review the Law that directs them.

I am of Opinion, it would be of ſingular Advantage to us, if the Mulattoes and Free Negroes, could be made more ſerviceable; I am perſuaded they are the fitteſt for the Woods, and I believe they might be encouraged to do their Duty, if they were put under ſome proper Eſtabliſhment, formed into Companies, and allowed a moderate and regular Pay. Theſe, being thus made uſeful, and the Barracks compleated, and gariſoned by Soldiers, would, in my Opinion, effectually ſecure us againſt Inteſtine Enemies, at an eaſier Expence, and a much more equal and expeditious Way, than by raiſing of Parties. Theſe are my Thoughts, Gentlemen; your own Counſels will either improve them, or direct you to better.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The annual Laws are now near expiring; I make no Queſtion, but you will think it neceſſary to renew them. The Deficiency Law may deſerve a particular Conſideration, whether upon the Footing it now is, it does ſo fully anſwer the Ends it is intended for.

I muſt recommend it to you, Gentlemen, as an acceptable Service to his Majeſty, that you will make ſome further Proviſion for the Soldiers; I mean for the Sick and Invalids, by ſome proper Allowances for Nurſes, to attend them, and an Hoſpital to receive them from their ſeveral Quarters, which as they are diſperſſed, makes it impracticable for the Surgeons. His Majeſty has allowed them to give that regular Attendance which is neceſſary on ſuch Occaſions: This will ſatisfy his Majeſty of your Care of them, and that you decline no reaſonable Expence for their Preſervation, and Well-being amongſt us.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

Before I conclude, I think it neceſſary, from what has lately paſſed, to give you ſome Aſſurances as to myſelf. I profeſs, Gentlemen, heartily to wiſh well to this Country, and am deſirous of giving better Proofs than by Words: I will endeavour to do my Duty in this Station, without Favour or Prejudice: I will not attempt to aſſume any Powers, but ſuch as I think do properly belong to me, by his Majeſty's Commiſſion and Inſtructions, and thoſe I ſhall endeavour always to exerciſe for your Security and Satisfaction. In ſhort, Gentlemen, your Intereſt ſhall be mine; I have a faithful Diſpoſition to ſerve you, and a ſincere Deſire to be made the Inſtrument of procuring ſome Good to this Country.

Jamaica ſſ. *To the Hon.* John Gregory, *Eſq; Preſident of the Council, and Commander in chief in and over this his Majeſty's Iſland of* Jamaica, *and other the Territories thereon depending in* America, *and Chancellor of the ſame,* &c.

The Humble Address of the Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Aſſembly of *Jamaica*, beg Leave to return you Thanks for your Honour's Speech at the opening of this Seſſions.

The Death of his late Excellency is a Subject that we cannot reflect upon, without the higheſt Concern, as he gave ſignal Proofs of an ardent Zeal to promote the Welfare of the Country; but the Devolution of the Government upon ſuch a Succeſſor, renderes us leſs ſenſible of his Loſs, and the Proſpect that riſes to us from your Adminiſtration, mitigates the Severity of our Sorrows.

As your Honour has juſtly obſerved, the reſtoring of Credit, the ſettling uncultivated Lands, and inviting over white People, by proper Encouragement, are of the firſt Importance to this Iſland, we ſhall exert our moſt ſtrenuous Endeavours to farther every Particular recommended.

The Earneſt we have received from your Conduct at the Head of Affairs, on the Death of our late Preſident, gives an Aſſurance of our future Happineſs under your Management; nor can we omit our Acknowledgements to you for your Care and Wiſdom, when the earlieſt Act of your ſecond Adminiſtration, was filling the firſt Seat of Juſtice with a Gentleman, as remarkable for his good Senſe, Learning, and Integrity, as agreeable for the Sweetneſs of his Manners and Candour of Behaviour; an Act at once calculated to ſupport the Dignity of our Courts, and maintain the Rights of his Majeſty's Subjects.

Paſſed the Aſſembly the 11th Day of March, 1735.

Wm. Nedham, *Speaker.*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this very kind Addreſs; for the good Opinion you are pleaſed to entertain of me, and for your Approbation of my Conduct. I thank you for the Aſſurances you give me of endeavouring to further what I have recommended to you; and I do aſſure you, Gentlemen, there is nothing you can expect or deſire of me, but I ſhall be ready, to the beſt of my Power, to do for his Majeſty's Service, and the Good of this Country.

Barbados, Feb. 11. Yeſterday died, in the 63d Year of his Age, of a bloody Flux, Mr. Richard Harris, a very skilful Painter. He was originally of South Stoke near Bath in Somerſetſhire, but had been above 30 Years in this Iſland, where he continued to follow his Profeſſion to the Time of his Death. He is ſuppoſed to have made a tolerable Fortune, having lived a Batchelor, and at a ſmall Expence; and we hear he has very diſcreetly given the whole amongſt his Relations in England, whither of late he ſometimes talked of returning. His Corpſe was attended this Evening to St. Michael's Church-yard by many Gentlemen of Figure.

Barbados, March 20. Yeſterday died, and this Morning was buried in St. Thomas's Church, Samuel Osburn, Eſq; His Conſtitution had been greatly ſhocked two Years ago, by a Fit of an Apoplectick Kind, that had left him lame, as he had continued ever ſince; he was however very chearful till within theſe few Days, that he was taken ill of a ſore Throat and other Ailments, which did not ſeem to be of the Nature of his former Indiſpoſition. He was a Perſon of great Probity and good Senſe, with many excellent Qualities, and very uncommon for one who had no better Education than that of a Planter; but, as ſuch, he was knowing and ſucceſsful. He had a clear Head, and an honeſt Heart, was a pleaſant, but innocent Companion, well turned for Buſineſs, and always ready to do good Offices to his Fellow Creatures, of which there are innumerable Inſtances. He began the World, as is before hinted, an Overſeer or Manager; but, by his Induſtry and Oeconomy, became Maſter of more Eſtates than any other Man in this his native Country, which however he acquired with every body's Good will, and without the leaſt Imputation. He was a ſteady Friend to Liberty, and the preſent Eſtabliſhment in the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover. In a Word, taking him in every Light, he was a commendable Example; and tho' he had a Capacity for any Poſt in the Government, and ſome of the moſt conſiderable had been frequently offered him, he declined them all, and was never any thing more than once a Captain in the Militia.

Barbados, March 27. Laſt Sunday Morning, about 2 o'Clock, Mr. Thomas Dinning, a young Gentleman of a conſiderable Fortune, was unhappily killed at his Houſe in the Bridge-Town, by his Brother-in-Law Mr. Edward Pilgrim, who, upon the Verdict of the Coroner's Inqueſt, that he was guilty of wilful Murder, is committed to Priſon; and the Corpſe is interred in St. Michael's Church-yard. The Caſe appears to be thus; Mr. Pilgrim having married Mr. Dinning's Daughter, ſome Diſputes aroſe between them concerning the Property of the Houſe wherein they had both lived ſince the Death of their Mother, Mrs. Dinning, the former claiming as Executor of the Mother, and the latter as Heir at Law to his Father, who, 'tis ſaid, died ſeized thereof. Mr. Dinning happening to be abroad laſt Saturday Night, and very much intoxicated with Liquor, a Friend of his meeting him in that Condition, helped him home to his Houſe, which Mr. Dinning had lock'd up when he went out, but, on his Return, found broke open by Mr. Pilgrim, who had been, for ſome time, in the Country, and was newly returned to Town, Mr. Dinning was, it ſeems, ſomewhat ſevere in his Expreſſions to Mr. Pilgrim (who was perfectly ſober) while the Perſon who attended the former home remained with them; however, Mr. Pilgrim concealed his Reſentment for the preſent, but, as ſoon as that Perſon was gone, he met Mr. Dinning at the Porch Door, and diſcharged a Piſtol at him loaded with a Couple of Bullets, which entered his Breaſt, ſo that he died inſtantly. Mr. Pilgrim was found in his Bedchamber very much unconcerned. In his Table Drawer was the Piſtol, which he owned to be his, and which, upon Search, appeared to have been freſh diſcharged. A young Man gave Evidence to the Coroner and Inqueſt of his having ſeen the whole Scene.

Laſt Saturday arrived the Mail due from Holland.

Peterſburg, May 16. *O. S.*

THEY write from the Camp before Aſoph, that the Beſieged had made a vigorous Sally, in which they re-took ſome of the little Forts, but were beaten out again by the regular Troops; and that the Count de Munich, after having made himſelf Maſter of all the Forts along the River Don, and taken that of St. Peter over-againſt Aſoph, by Storm, was preparing to make a Breach in the Town, having received the heavy Artillery for that Purpoſe; and that he hoped to be Maſter of the Place in three Weeks.

Conſtantinople, April 22. 'Tis again reported, that a Peace is concluded with the Perſians; and that the Porte expects an Expreſs every Moment from the Baſhaw Achmet, who commands the Ottoman Army, with the original Treaty which he has ſigned for that Purpoſe. But as ſeveral Reports of this Kind have come to nothing, this needs Confirmation; and many People are of Opinion, that they are given out by the Miniſtry, only to huſh the Murmurs of the Populace.

Warſaw, May 13. *O. S.* Letters from Conſtantinople ſay, that the Grand Signior has declared War againſt Ruſſia; that the Porte has acknowledged Auguſtus III. King of Poland, and releaſed the Polish Miniſter who had been under Confinement.

Genoa, May 11. *O. S.* The Senate often receive News from the Iſland of Corſica, but think fit to conceal it from the Puplick, which is a Proof that it is not good. All that we know is, that the Malecontents are Maſters of the open Country; and that the Inhabitants of thoſe Towns which remain under the Dominion of the Republick, can have no Proviſion but what we are obliged to ſend them from hence. If this be the Caſe much longer, a Dearth will be almoſt unavoidable; and beſides, the Republick will not be long in a Condition to provide for the Subſiſtance of 5 or 6 Towns from which it receives no Advantage. The Rumor of a conſiderable Supply of Imperial Troops that was to be ſent over to the Iſland, is now vaniſhed, and there ſeems nothing left to truſt to but Providence, and the Hopes that the new General of the Malecontens will behave ſo ill, that his Adherents will repent of the Alteration of the Government.

Legborn, May 15. *O. S.* According to the laſt Letters from the Iſland of Corſica, there is a general Murmuring among the Malecontents, againſt the many Severities committed by the Council of the Baron Theodore. Five Gentlemen of the chief Families of the Iſland have been ſhot to Death, for refuſing to ſubmit intirely to the Regulations of the General Aſſembly; alſo Signior Imperiali, and his Nephew, together with two Captains of the new Companies formed by Baron Theodore, have been executed, on Suſpicion of holding a Correſpondence with the Republick of Genoa. The Baron has ſent a Ship hither, which has taken on board ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, with 50 Barrels of Powder, and other Ammunition; for all which the Money was paid down.

Hanover, May 8. *O.* The King of Great Britain arrived at Weſterhauſen about 9 o'Clock this Morning, when all the Miniſters of State, and other Perſons of Diſtinction at this Place repaired thither, to compliment him thereupon. His Majeſty dined in Publick, and in the Evening there was a very ſplendid and numerous Court of Ladies, to congratulate his Majeſty upon his Arrival in his German Dominions.

LONDON.

As the Maſter of the Spring Gardens at Vauxhall, has always been ambitious of obliging the Polite and Worthy Part of the Town, by doing every thing in his Power that may contribute to their Eaſe and Pleaſure: He for that Reaſon was induced to give out Tickets, but in no other View than to keep away ſuch as are not fit to intermix with thoſe Perſons of Quality, Ladies, Gentlemen and others, who ſhould honour him with their Company. This Method he has already tried; and the Publick having been ſo indulgent as to approve of his conſtant Endeavours to ſerve them, 'tis with the utmoſt Regret he finds himſelf obliged to make a Change with reſpect to the Tickets; and that for the following Reaſons, which he humbly ſubmits to their Conſideration:

Firſt, with regard the Conveniency of the Company. His Entertainment being made (as he preſumes) ſo very Reaſonable, ſuch Numbers might probably be induced to flock to it, from this large and populous City, (and eſpecially in hot and ſultry Weather) that it would be impoſſible to accommodate a great Part of them. The Conſequence of this would be, that as every Perſon had paid a Shilling for his Ticket, he would expect an Equivalent for it; but as there would be no Opportunity of doing this in the great Hurry, it might cauſe ſuch a Diſturbance, as would for ever ruin his Entertaiment.

Secondly, with Reſpect to his own Security. Becauſe counterfeit Tickets may be taken by the Servants (who are the firſt Receivers) in a great Hurry of Buſineſs, as has already been found by Experience.

Becauſe of the ill Uſe which his Servants (who are very Numerous) make of the Tickets, by admitting as many Perſons as they pleaſe for nothing, and that in the following Manner.

A Perſon takes a Ticket at the Door, and pays a Shilling for it; he then goes to a Servant, with whom he is acquainted, who returns the Shilling to him, and takes his Ticket, for which the Maſter muſt allow the Servant a Shilling, when he comes to account with him. In this Caſe 'tis manifeſt, the Perſon is admitted for nothing. In the other Caſe, the Servant may make a private Advantage of the Tickets, and that as follows: A Perſon ſells his Ticket to the Servant (ſuppoſing for Ten-pence.) Here the Servant would gain Two-pence, which is all the Perſon pays for being admitted; and the Maſter gets nothing, becauſe he muſt allow the whole Shilling to the Servant, as above.

As 'tis obvious from theſe ſeveral Conſiderations, that the Company may be vaſtly incommoded, and the Maſter in danger of being ruined; becauſe Servants may be induced to encourage great Numbers of the inferior Sort to come to the Gardens, ſince this would be ſo much to their Advantage. For theſe Reaſons, he humbly preſumes, that the Publick will be fully convinced of the Neceſſity he is under of taking a Shilling at the Gate for the future, without giving a Ticket for it. And his Servants have ſtrict Orders to ſollicit no Perſon to call for any thing, upon Pain of being immediately diſcharged.

On Saturday laſt the Gentlemen who were called by his Majeſty's Writ to the State and Degree of Serjeants at Law, after they had met together in the Inner Temple Hall, where the Lord Hardwick made a very elegant and learned Speech, ſuitable to the Occaſion, proceeded in a grand Proceſſion from the Temple to Weſtminſter Hall, preceded by the Officers of the two Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, their own Clerks and Servants in Party-colour'd Habits, and attended by the Benchers and other Gentlemen at the Bar. Thomas Parker, Eſq; as King's Serjeant, went firſt, the reſt of the Gentlemen, according to their Seniority, and Standing at the Bar. When they came to Weſtminſter-Hall, they were conducted into the Court of Common Pleas by the other Serjeants, where the Lord Chancellor and the reſt of the Judges were ſitting to receive them, before whom they perform'd the Exerciſes uſual upon ſuch Occaſions. When the Ceremony was over, there was a very magnificent Entertainment provided; at which the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, the King's Council and Serjeants, and ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction were preſent. The Motto they have made Choice of for their Rings, and which is the ſame on all, is, *Nunquam Libertas Gratior*; a Motto, that ſufficiently expreſſes the Senſe which thoſe learned Gentlemen, who are ſo well verſed in the Laws and Conſtitution of their Country, have of the Happineſs the People enjoy under his preſent Majeſty's mild and auſpicious Government.

On Saturday laſt a Meſſenger arrived Expreſs to the Queen from his Majeſty at Hanover, with Affairs of Importance. The ſaid Meſſenger brought an Account, that he met his Excellency Horatio Walpole on his Way to Hanover, to attend his Majeſty during his Stay there.

We hear the Prince of Wales hath been pleaſed to grant a Penſion of 1001. per Annum to Bernard Hawkins, a Child of 5 Years old, during his natural Life, he being the only Son of Mr. Bernard Hawkins, his Royal Highneſs's late Houſe-Keeper in Pall-mall.

This being the laſt Day of Term, ſeveral Perſons who ſtands bound over for divers Miſdemeanors, will appear on their Recognizances in the Court of King's Bench.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Burchett, of Pudding-lane, Orange Merchant.

Henry Linaker, of the Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surry, Hop Factor.

Henry Carter, of Great Marlow, in the County of Bucks, Malſter and Victualler.

Saturday Bank Stock was 148. India no Price. South Sea 99. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto, 111 1-half to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 105 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 117 1-half. Royal-Aſſurance 109 3-4ths. London-Aſſurance 14 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 13. India Bonds 61. 10 s. to 12 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. 6 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 19 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 7 l. 5 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 4 to 6 1-4th Prem. Engliſh Copper 21. 3 s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 115.

This Day is Publiſhed,

MEMOIRS of the Anceſtors of her Royal Highneſs Auguſta, Princeſs of Wales, and of Saxe-Gotha. Particularly Frederick the Wiſe, John the Good and the Conſtant, and John Frederick the Magnanimous, Protectors of the Great Luther. In a Letter to a Friend. By the Authors of the Abſtract, with Improvements, of the Hiſtory of Popery, and of the Supplement; to which the Reader is referred for a full and true Account both of Popery, and of the Reformation. To which is prefixed, the Effigies of her Royal Highneſs Auguſta, Princeſs of Wales, curiouſly Engraved.

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The Fame and Reputation of its Author, with the Multitude of its Editions, may recommend the Purchaſing this Book to them that otherwiſe know it not; but the good Spirit in it written withal, has made it dear and valuable to them that do; and the good Grace of God, I hope, will make it ſerviceable to all that meet with it.

W. Fleetwood.

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